

What Manured Land Will Do.

Judge W. W. Goodpasture had, last season, on his farm in Overton county, Tenn., near Livingston, a fine crop of hay from a small tract of land. From 1½ acres sown in timothy and clover, at the first cutting the Judge took 31,000 pounds of hay. At the second cutting (the same season), about 15,000 were obtained—making 46,000 lbs. in all. The clover and timothy were as high as a man's waist, and very thick on the ground, and about equal parts of each were sown.

This crop was raised on land that had, as the phrase is, been "worn out," and was considered poor land, having a clay subsoil—a light clay loam.

On about 2 acres of this land, had been pastured and fattened for 2 years. On the other portion of the 1½ acres stale manure was spread broadcast quite free. On the part fertilized with hog manure, the yield was better than on the other part. The previous year this land had produced a heavy crop of oats, the clover and timothy having been sown with them.

If our farmers would pay more attention to the proper care of hog manure, instead of allowing it to go to waste, as too often happens, they would reap a rich reward in the addition thereby made to the crop. If well-to-do farmers would fence in a few acres and fatten their hogs there, they would find that the manure would tell in the next crop raised on the land; and from that portion of ground they might, with care and proper management, raise 75 bushels of corn to the acre instead of 30 or 40.

An intelligent farmer, who has lately made some observation on this point, says that in his opinion the manure, if properly saved, will pay for the corn fed to the hogs.

As stated above, on about 2 acres of the Judge's land, hog manure alone was spread, and those two acres had the best crop of hay.

Another point that may be mentioned is this, that after the clover has been cut a year or two, the roots of the clover, when the land is not plowed, will, without any addition of other fertilizers, furnish a vast amount of manure. Practical agriculturists, who have studied this matter, tell us, that, in some way, the roots of the clover draw valuable plant food from the air and utilize it. The roots also penetrate to a great depth, and by pulverizing the soil, give the next crop a better opportunity to receive nourishment.

Mr. Geddes, a practical farmer in New York State, who has written several lengthy articles on this subject, holds that clover is one of the best and most profitable manures that can be obtained. Besides, it is cheap, and no labor is required in hoing or spreading it, as in the case of stables and artificial manures.

As a renovator of old and partially worn-out lands, clover is recognized by all educated agriculturists as of prime importance.

Breaking Colds.

Editor—Country Gentleman. In treating the subject of handling and breaking colds, many writers, apparently to avoid seeming harshness or unkindness to animals, have recommended a milk and water diet, which has, in practice, where it has come under the observation of the writer, worked much trouble.

The plan almost invariably recommended is to commence breaking the cold when he is very young, say a few weeks old, and good management and careful handling for two or three years, by the time he is old enough to be put to work he will be all right, and will take hold and do just as you would have him.

Now all this looks very plausible, and in some cases this treatment will no doubt answer, as some cots will make no trouble with any treatment. But in my experience which extends to the breaking of many colts, always attended with good success, I have almost always found that those colts which have been petted, and have been taught many fine things, were by far the most stubborn and wild, while colts as wild as deer, and have never been handled a particle, when they found themselves in the hands of some one more powerful than they, would readily yield obedience, as fast as made to understand what was wanted.

It does not take a colt a great while to learn the things necessary to make him ready to ride and drive. It is not to be understood that he can be made an old horse in two or three days, and can be made in that time a kind and gentle colt, provided he has not been nearly spoiled by petting. Which better is that is inclined to use her born too freely, when the owner comes too near her head? The pet always. Which sheep are the boy's most afraid of? The pet, of course. So it is with the colt. If he has been petted all his life, he has learned more things that are an injury to him than benefit, and it takes time to learn them.

The foregoing must not be construed as recommending unkind treatment, as scaring the colt, or throwing sticks at him, when in reach, to make him wild, but to let him alone till old enough to use. —*Wm. Strong, Kalamazoo, Michigan.*

Doe Fennel.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Advertiser* writes the following in relation to this common nuisance. We hope that turners may find the suggestion of the correspondent valuable, but we are rather tempted to believe that there must have been something besides the dog tamed to induce the horse to devour it.

Let our friend be cautious and depend upon it that in this, as in anything else, success is in proportion to the knowledge and attention brought to bear upon it. If she succeeds in a small way, she can invest more largely at any time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The manufacturers at Pittsburgh and Allegheny city are said to employ 35,635 hands, who are paid annually \$17,434,566 wages.

Mobile, Alabama, has found a new material for street paving, in cypress shavings. It is said this road-bed will remain firm and solid from eight to ten years.

Mr. Valentine's intimate personal and political friends are to meet in Dayton, Ohio, about the 1st of August, to take measures to raise funds for a monument to his memory.

The editor of the London Spectator declares that no toil fatigues like reading manuscripts.

Roast anacardia is said to be the fashionable delicacy among the inmates at Arequipa, Peru.

A storm in Texas traveled 730 miles in two hours. This beats Weston's time by upwards of considerable, and he should stand over the bet.

It is said that ground acorns and horse chestnuts enter into the composition of a large portion of the cheap macaroni and vermicelli manufactured in New York.

Alvin Adams, the founder of the express business in this country, who was a poor man 30 years ago, now resides in Watertown, Mass., and is one of the wealthiest men in New England.

The Princes Joachim and Achille, sons of Lucien Murat, who have been released from imprisonment, have gone to Versailles, and placed themselves at the disposition of the French Government.

The sun, shining through a slightly cloudy pane of glass, ignited a box of matches in a house in Canandaigua, N. Y., a few afternoons since.

The English divines engaged in revising the New Testament have held their eleventh session, and got as far in their work as the end of the six chapter of St. Mark's Gospel.

Lightning struck the gas pipes in a church and exploded the street mains all over Iowa City, the other day.

New England complains of want of rain, and envies the Middle States their recent drenching showers.

Dr. Livingstone is the only teacher or living person who does not write letters, or make speeches.

Pittsburg sold \$851,800 worth of Hostetter's Bitters last year, and yet the smoky city isn't happy.

A balloonist, who, last week, made an ascension from Ogdensburg, passed through several snow squalls, and at one time had two inches of snow in the basket. He suffered greatly from the cold.

The King of Belgium is described as a man 35 or 36 years of age, over 6 feet in height, and a very graceful form. His complexion is fair, his features regular, and extremely gentle in expression, though firm enough to indicate character and to incite respect.

Medical authority says sunstroke may be avoided by carrying certain things in the hat. Almost anything damp will do, but it should never be a brick.

The London Spectator declares that "dislike of a defined and conspicuous position, is one of the most inveterate of the results of modern culture."

The population of Utah has been nearly doubled since the first of January last, in consequence of the discovery and development in districts adjacent to Salt Lake, of a number of vastly rich silver quartz veins.

It is reported that the interest of the family of the late Henry J. Raymond in the New York Times, about one-third has been purchased for \$375,000 by the other owners of that paper.

Virginia papers say that the powder tanks found by the wreckers in the Confederate iron-clad Richmond, now lying in thirty or forty feet of water, are in good condition, and the powder as dry and ready for use as before its submersion six years ago.

Good Advice to a Beginner.

"Would you advise a widow, with three children depending on her for support to invest her savings (some two hundred dollars) in bees, and make bee keeping her business?" I am told that money thus invested will give me two or three hundred percent, and that I can attend to it myself without trouble. I have no experience but I am told it requires none, and that I am more sure of success than in anything else."

We should advise this woman to purchase two or three colonies of bees, study their habits, see how she succeeds with them, but by no means invest her all in any new branch of industry. We think she will find bee keeping pleasant and profitable, and the investment in a small way, may yield her even as much as she is told it will do. (We would almost risk the "guess" that it was some agent or patente of a wonderful who told her this!) There are so many hives now that, if you only stick to the direction, and the minimum number of bees, which have call forth voluntary testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medical, buy the Pauline Kit.

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